

VENTILATION UNIT

PRIORITY CLAIM

[1] This application is a continuation of PCT/IT02/00492, filed on July 26, 2002, which claims priority from Italian patent application No. BO2001A 000485, filed
5 July 27, 2001, which is incorporated herein by reference.

TECHNICAL FIELD

[2] The present invention relates to a ventilation unit, in particular, but not exclusively, for on-vehicle devices such as radiators, heat exchangers, etc.

BACKGROUND ART

10 [3] As is known, ventilation units substantially comprise a fan defined by a cup-shaped central body having a base wall and a cylindrical lateral wall, and by a number of blades extending substantially radially from the outer face of the lateral wall; and the central body is fitted to the output shaft of an electric motor housed at least partly in the central body.

15 [4] One of the main problems of ventilation units of the above type is the formation, inside the central body, of condensate which must be channeled out of the unit.

[5] At present, this is done by forming through holes in the base wall of the central body.

20 [6] In actual fact, however, the problem is only partly solved on account of most of the condensate, as opposed to being channeled out of the unit through the holes, being spun by the fan onto the inner face of the lateral wall of the central body. Most of the condensate therefore remains inside the central body and, when the fan is off, may flow towards the electric motor which, as is known, has metal
25 parts and electric circuits which are easily damaged by contact with liquid and/or steam.

[7] Moreover, the ventilation unit may be installed inside or outside the vehicle, in which latter case, the through holes further endanger operation of the electric motor by also channeling rainwater towards it.

DISCLOSURE OF INVENTION

5 [8] It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a ventilation unit designed to eliminate the aforementioned drawback by means of relatively straightforward, low-cost structural features.

[9] According to the present invention, there is provided a ventilation unit of the type comprising an electric motor, the output shaft of which is fitted with a fan
10 having a cup-shaped central body and a number of blades; said central body being defined by a base wall, and by an annular wall from whose outer face said blades extend; and said ventilation unit being characterized in that at least one through window is formed in said annular wall to channel out, in use, any condensate formed inside said central body.

15 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[10] A non-limiting embodiment of the present invention will be described by way of example with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

[11] Figure 1 shows a side view of a ventilation unit in accordance with the teachings of the present invention;

20 [12] Figure 2 shows a diametrical section of the Figure 1 ventilation unit;

[13] Figures 3 and 4 show a side view and plan view respectively of a fan of the Figure 1 ventilation unit.

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

[14] With reference to Figures 1 and 2, number 1 indicates as a whole a
25 ventilation unit installed at on-vehicle devices (not shown) such as radiators and heat exchangers, or at other temperature-regulating devices, and which, as is known, is substantially used to disperse into the environment the heat produced by such devices.

[15] Ventilation unit 1 comprises a frame 2 fitted integrally to a fixed structure (not shown) on the vehicle; a fan 3 installed inside frame 2; and an electric motor 4, the casing of which is integral with frame 2, and the output shaft 5 of which is fitted with fan 3.

5 **[16]** With reference to Figures 1 and 2, frame 2 comprises an annular wall 6; a central sleeve 7 coaxial with annular wall 6; and a number of equally spaced radial ribs 8 connecting the outer face of sleeve 7 to the inner face of annular wall 6. More specifically, sleeve 7 and ribs 8 are formed at an axial end edge of annular wall 6; in fact, almost the whole length of sleeve 7 extends axially outside the space
10 enclosed by annular wall 6.

[17] With reference to Figures 3 and 4, fan 3 comprises a cup-shaped central body 11 coaxial with sleeve 7 and with annular wall 6 of frame 2, and which comprises a base wall 12, and an annular wall 13 extending from base wall 12 towards sleeve 7. Central body 11 and sleeve 7 have substantially the same inside
15 diameter, and define a seat 14 (Figure 2) for housing electric motor 4; and fan 3 also comprises a number of equally spaced blades 15 extending from the outer face of annular wall 13 towards the inner face of annular wall 6.

[18] With reference to Figure 2, electric motor 4 is installed inside a cylindrical casing 16 defined by an annular lateral wall 17 and by two axial end
20 covers 18 and 21; casing 16 is fixed by screws 22 to sleeve 7; shaft 5 extends outwards of casing 16 through cover 21; and the axial end portion of shaft 5 is fitted with central body 11. More specifically, a through hole 23 is formed in the central portion of base wall 12, and is engaged integrally by said axial end portion of shaft 5;

[19] said central portion is thicker than the rest of base wall 12; and equally
25 spaced reinforcing ribs 24 (Figure 4) are formed between said central portion and the inner face of annular wall 13.

[20] With reference to Figures 2, 3 and 4, through windows 25 are formed in annular wall 13 of central body 11, close to the peripheral edge of base wall 12. In

actual use, condensate is channeled out of ventilation unit 1 through windows 25, which are equally spaced and, in particular, each formed in the gap between two adjacent blades 15.

[21] The advantages of the present invention will be clear from the
5 foregoing description.

[22] In particular, given the centrifugal force to which the condensate is subjected by rotation of fan 3, forming windows 25 in annular wall 13 provides for more effectively channeling the condensate outwards. Moreover, when installed outside the vehicle, ventilation unit 1 is protected against infiltration by rainwater,
10 thus safeguarding electric motor 4 against damage by water and/or steam, and so increasing the working life of electric motor 4, which in fact is the most expensive part of ventilation unit 1.